

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS INGREDIENTS



- 37 TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS
- CURRENT REGULATIONS
- ONGOING EVALUATIONS
- OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

THE INGREDIENTS COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION	p. 1
Acetyl Cedrene	p. 3
Acetyl hexamethyl tetralin	p. 7
Benzophenone	p. 9
Benzophenone-1	p. 12
Benzophenone-2	p. 14
Benzophenone-3	p. 16
Benzophenone-4	p. 21
Benzophenone-5	p. 24
Benzotriazole	p. 27
Benzyl salicylate	p. 29
BHA	p. 34
BHT	p. 36
Butylparaben	p. 39
t-Butyl methyl ether	p. 44
Butylphenyl methylpropional	p. 46
Cyclomethicone	p. 51
Cyclopentasiloxane	p. 54
Daidzein	p. 58
Deltamethrin	p. 61
Dibromocynoacetamide	p. 63
Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate	p. 66
Ethylhexyl salicylate	p. 70
Ethylparaben	p. 73
Genistein	p. 76
Homosalate	p. 79
Isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate	p. 83
Kojic acid	p. 86
4-Methylbenzylidene camphor	p. 89
Methylparaben	p. 94
Octocrylene	p. 98
Propylparaben	p. 103
Resorcinol	p. 108
Salicylic acid	p. 115
Triclocarban	p. 127
Triclosan	p. 132
Trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphine oxide	p. 138
Triphenyl phosphate	p. 142

Introduction

In its Article 15 dedicated to CMRs, Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009 devotes a paragraph to endocrine disruptors, which provides that: *“When Community or internationally agreed criteria for identifying substances with endocrine-disrupting properties are available, or at the latest on 11 January 2015, the Commission shall review this Regulation with regard to substances with endocrine-disrupting properties.”*

The criteria for identifying endocrine disruptors were defined far after the 2015 deadline, exactly in November 2017 for biocides and in April 2018 for plant protection products.

Even if they do not apply specifically to cosmetic products, these criteria are still “criteria agreed by the Community for the identification of substances with endocrine disrupting properties”, and according to Article 15, the Commission should have revised the Cosmetics Regulation on this basis.

Instead, the Commission has reviewed how substances considered as potential endocrine disruptors have so far been treated under the Regulation, i.e. either banned or limited on a case-by-case basis after their safety assessment by the SCCS, or covered by the REACH Regulation or the provisions of Article 15 of the Cosmetic Regulation on CMRs. And concluded, in a report published on 7 November 2018, that *“the cosmetic regulation provides the adequate tools to regulate the use of cosmetic substances that present a potential risk for human health.”*

However, the Commission also undertook to establish a priority list of potential endocrine disruptors that were not already covered by the prohibitions provided for in the Cosmetics Regulation for the assessment of their risks.

A list of 28 substances was established and divided into two groups:

- Group A consists of 14 substances that should be treated with higher priority for assessment as they are undergoing substance evaluation (SEV) under REACH for ED concerns or the SEV has already confirmed ED concerns
- Group B consists of 14 substances where either no SEV has been initiated or the outcome of the SEV is of an environmental ED concern and not a human health one, or that have recently been evaluated by the SCCS

Group A substances were the subject of a call for data launched on 16 May 2019 by the Commission, with the aim of gathering sufficient information before their evaluation by the SCCS. A second call for data was launched on 15 February 2021 for Group B substances.

This means that 28 cosmetic ingredients are already in regulatory status pending an ongoing or future assessment.

And substances that have been included in the CoRAP (Community Rolling Action Plan), the chemical evaluation programme under the REACH Regulation, for their potential as endocrine disruptors, should be added.

As well as **those listed by the work of IPCP** (International Expert Group on Chemical Pollution) initiated by the UN.

And very recently, those listed by five European Union Member States (France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark) on a dedicated website: **Endocrine Disruptor Lists**.

All these sources were the basis for the selection of ingredients in this ebook. They have been arranged here in alphabetical order.

For each of them, CosmeticOBs presents the reasons why they are targeted, the current regulations applicable to them, the timetable for their evaluation.... In a way, the essential points to know before deciding whether or not to use and/or substitute them in the formulation of a product.

To be read in addition to the **Databook Endocrine Disruptors** for a comprehensive overview of everything we know today about these types of substances, their identification, the assessment of their safety and the debates they give rise to.



ACETYL CEDRENE

INCI Name	tetramethyl1H-3a,7-methanoazulen-5-yl)ethan1-one
Acetyl Cedrene	
English name	CAS No.
[3R-(3 α ,3a β ,7 β ,8a α)]-(2,3,4,7,8,8ahexahydro-3,6,8,8-	1- 32388-55-9
	CE No.
	251-020-3

Origins

- Synthetic

CosIng functions

1. Fragrance

Regulation

European Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009

Not regulated

European Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009, Annex III/327 (Restricted substances)

Applicable from 31 July 2026 for products placed on the market and from 31 July 2028 for products made available on the market

Substance Identification

- **Chemical name/INN**

[3R-(3 α ,3a β ,7 β ,8a α)]-1-(2,3,4,7,8,8ahexahydro-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl1H-3a,7-methanoazulen-5-yl)ethan1-one

- **Name of Common Ingredients Glossary**

Acetyl Cedrene

- **CAS number**

32388-55-9

- **EC number**

251-020-3

Restrictions

- **Product type, Body part**

/

- **Maximum concentration in ready use preparation**

/

- **Other**

The presence of the substance shall be indicated in the list of ingredients when its concentration exceeds:

> 0.001% in leave-on products

> 0.01% in rinse-off products

International

ASEAN

- Not regulated

Australia

- OTC: If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration must be no more than 1%

Brazil

- Not regulated

Canada

- Not regulated

China

- -

India

- Not regulated

Japan

- Not regulated

Mexico

- Not regulated

New Zealand

- Not regulated

Russia

- Not regulated

Saudi Arabia

- Not regulated

South Korea

- Not regulated

Taiwan

- Not regulated

United Arab Emirates

- Not regulated

United Kingdom

- Not regulated

United States

- Not regulated

Knowledge to date

Substance

- (3R-(3a,3ab,7b,8aa))-1-(2,3,4,7,8,8a-Hexahydro-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl-1H-3a,7-methanoazulen-5-yl)ethan-1-one

Profile

- Aromatic molecule classified as an allergenic fragrance compound for which declaration is mandatory in Europe when the next “Allergens” Regulation comes into force
- According to the self-classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations this substance is very toxic to aquatic life, is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects and may cause an allergic skin reaction
- Potential endocrine disruptor

History